

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
a new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Gunning) entitled

The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published.

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-
street, just above the Episcopal Church in
said street, and opposite Mr. Jacob Hoff-
man's sugar refinery—

Scine and Sewing, Shad and
Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords,
Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also,
Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready
made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 13.

dt 1st Jan

NOTICE.

The Subscriber proposes to practice Phy-
sick and Surgery, for which purpose he has
opened a Shop on the north side of King be-
tween Washington and St. Asaph streets.—
He should at any time not be at this Shop,
he will be found at his Father's, on Prince-
street, who will in his absence attend those
who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8.

dtf

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRATES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS
and the PUBLIC in general, that he has
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,
called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,
 lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby,
he hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to
keep up the high character which this Ta-
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-
on: and assures them that he will always
have an assortment of the best liquors and
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good
accommodations at the above house, on rea-
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
the continent are regularly taken and filed at
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
o'clock in the evening, at a short notice,
from one to twenty,

November 15.

ctf

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-
Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-

ence of persons, distinguished by their great-

ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-

ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions
of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edition
of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acteres, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man-
contribute to arrest the careless and wandering
; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or disconcert those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE
PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-
ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best
manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper
Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Nunn.

October 13.

Washington and Alexandria Turn-
pike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and
Alexandria Turnpike Company are
hereby notified that the *fifth and last instal-*
ment of TEN DOLLARS on each share
called for by the President and Directors
of the said company, and is required to be paid
to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, or
or before the 23d day January next, agreeable
to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the
establishment of a Turnpike Company in the
county of Alexandria, in the district of Colum-
bia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
December 26 1808.

District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS SAMUEL DUNLAP hath, by
his petition in writing, applied to the honorable
Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the be-
nefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of
insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is in actual
confinement in the jail of Alexandria county,
at the suit of Gilliat & Mackinder and being
unable to discharge the said claim, with
others against him, has offered to deliver
up to the use of his creditors, all his
property, real, personal and mixed.—Notice is
therefore given, to the creditors of the said
SAMUEL DUNLAP that on SATURDAY the
31st instant, between the hours of nine and
4 o'clock of the same day, at the court-
house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent
debtor will be administered to the said SAMUEL
DUNLAP and a trustee appointed agreeably
to the said act of congress, unless cause be
then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit
court of the District of Columbia, this 24th day
of December, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.
December 26. 1808.

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given—That an annual
meeting of the Stockholders, will be held
on the first Monday in January next, agreeably
to the "Act authorising the erection of a
BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the
district of Columbia," at Long's tavern, at
11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.
December 23—24. 1808.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of
January next, at twelve o'clock, at the work-
shop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph
street, between King and Prince-street, one
NEW COACH, completely finished.—
Distrainted for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.
December 21. 1808.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES
D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set
forth, the subscriber will sell for ready mon-
ey, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on
TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next,
at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair
day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NE-
GROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of
age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains. Dec. 20—24. 1808.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has for Sale,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Oxa-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, &
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheet and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best

quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do Holland Gin

5 do French Brandy

7 do Jamaica Spirits:

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sper-

macut and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.,

ril 7.

AN ESTRAY.

WAS taken up in the streets of Alexan-
dria, on Sunday evening last, a small
AY HORSE, with a bridle and saddle, has
shoes on, no brand or mark perceptible.
The owner is requested to prove property,
pay charges and take him away.

Joseph Coleman.

December 27. 1808.

Two Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
16th instant, a Mulatto Girl, named NANCY
BUTLER—she is about twelve or thirteen
years of age. Any person who will take
her up and bring her home, shall receive the
above reward and no questions asked.

William Linter.

December 27. 1808.

FOR SALE,

NEGRO HARRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is
sold for being impudent.—He can take
care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait-

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. 1808.

MADAM PIC,</

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, November 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a
repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

Let us then enquire what is the present state of bread stuffs in G. Britain. In the Liverpool price current of the 8th Sept. I find this information upon this subject—

"Our grain market for the most part of the last month was very dull; however, within this day or two there have been some extensive sales made of New York wheat at 13s 3d per 70lbs. and the holders now demand 13s 6d to 14s for prime parcels, which may possibly be obtained, as the appearances for the harvest in most parts of the kingdom are not quite so favorable as was at first thought, the late heavy rains having proved injurious in many places, and the grain is much lighter in the ear than former seasons; but as the dealers and country millers buy only to supply their immediate wants, we do not calculate upon a material improvement on the annexed prices, unless some export vent to Spain or our W. India colonies take place. Good sweet American flour is not to be had in this market."

In the price current of the 20th, I find these observations: "Large speculations have lately been made in tobacco; in consequence of our stock becoming limited; but should the embargo be raised, this and every other description of your produce must very materially decline in price, wheat and flour excepted."

"Our stocks of grain are but moderate, although we have been much favored in our harvest."

What reflection does this information naturally present to the mind? That the crop is limited—that bread stuffs are high, and likely to be higher—that there is such a deficiency of bread stuffs; that our whole supply will not depress the market, even in the event of raising the embargo; and certainly continuing it, (which does not seem at all calculated upon in England) would lessen the quantity and raise proportionably the demand and price.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse) tells us, we cannot starve Great Britain, she being mistress of the trade of the world, will supply herself with bread stuffs from other quarters, and particularly from Spanish America. I never heard it suggested, except by the gentlemen in the opposition, that we could starve G. Britain; but, that through our produce, particularly our bread stuffs, we could make a strong appeal to her interests. This fact is demonstrated to my mind. The Liverpool merchants differ with the gentleman in his mercantile information. They tell us that our whole supply of bread stuffs will not depress their market. If a ready supply could be obtained elsewhere, upon better terms, there would be no need of a supply from us. But when has it happened, that Spanish America could afford this supply? So far from affording a supply to G. Britain, it gets a portion of its own supply from us. The gentleman tells us, that Spanish America exports great quantities of hides and tallow. That is true. These, however, are not bread stuffs. It is not pretended that Great Britain is in want of meat, but bread; bread is an essential of life—meat is no substitute for bread—it could not prevent even a famine. These documents also go to show the reason of the low price of N. York flour, quoted by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd). It is because the flour was not sweet. It had been so long kept, as to become sour. I have no doubt that the British cabinet is now looking at this subject with great anxiety; and particularly at our movements in relation to it. Again, sir, suppose G. Britain should be able to provision her islands, it would be at such an expensive rate, as to render them very unprofitable.

The next important article is cotton. Let us see the prices current respecting that article:

"The operations in our cotton market during the whole of last month have been

immense, while our total imports are inadequate to one half the usual monthly consumption; as the stocks of this article have become more depressed, the speculators continue purchasing with increased spirit, and many of them have already realised considerable profits; we therefore quote an advance on all descriptions of cotton of from 4d to 6d per lb. above our last month's rates, which has principally occurred within the last ten days; but we must beg leave to remark, that such unexampled advances are scarcely ever so well maintained as when they are gradually established, and some occurrence may perhaps shortly take place to put a stop to further speculations; we are, however, of opinion, that prices may yet be driven considerably higher, although they have to encounter an extremely bad trade in Manchester."

"West India cottons have advanced nearly in the same proportion as American, and the recent arrivals have fully brought the annexed prices, with every appearance of much higher being realised."

"In cottons we have a great stir; and should we not soon have arrivals from the Brazils, prices must be enormous."

Here the Liverpool merchants tell us, not only that the prices are extremely high, and may be driven much higher, unless some occurrence (to wit, raising the embargo) may perhaps shortly take place, to put a stop to further speculation; but that the total imports are inadequate to one half the usual monthly consumption. Now, sir, whence is one half of the usual consumption of cotton to be supplied to the British market. The Liverpool merchants seem totally at a loss for a supply from any place; but the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse) has pointed out several places of supply—the East and West Indies; and even Africa has been resorted to. They have supplies from all these places now, and yet the Liverpool merchants tell you, that the whole imports are not equal to one half the monthly consumption. I therefore have no confidence in the statement made by the gentleman.—With respect to the illustration of his position, by stating the supposed analogous case of his butter merchants, I shall make no reply. Its fallacy was ably demonstrated by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crawford). I will only incidentally remark, however, that it is the first time I ever recollect to have seen that gentleman in debate, when it appeared to me, that he did not know on which side his own bread was buttered.

But the gentleman tells us, that the provident British government, has sent cotton seed to Africa, to ensure a supply of cotton; that cotton is an annual plant, and of course a competent supply may be produced from that quarter. I am inclined to think that this provident government does not rely much upon this resource. Because I imagine the whole quantity of seed sent thither would not be equal to the offal from one good South-Carolina plantation; and although cotton is certainly an annual plant, yet the conversion of the labor of society from one occupation to another, is not the effect of an annual effort. It is one of the most difficult operations to be performed on society. I therefore feel no apprehension of a supply from this source, at least for many years. If Great Britain should be cut off from one half of her supply of cotton it would certainly place the many thousand manufacturers employed in the various branches of the cotton business, in a state of great distress; and must command the attention of the British government.

[Speech to be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, November 30.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. RANDOLPH.—We have now progressed very far in the fourth week of our session. We met here at a time when every man in this house and out of it seemed to vie with his neighbor in the expression of the opinion that this is a momentous crisis. There are few of us I believe who have influence enough at home to avoid the censure of their constituents in case of a failure in a punctual attendance on their duty at the commencement of the session; public expectation was raised to the most painful pitch; and yet one fourth of the time assigned by the constitution for our deliberations has elapsed, and in what situation does the Congress of the United States find itself? Debating what has been termed an abstract proposition. When the re-

port was made, my worthy friend who sits before me (Mr. Macon) with his wonted sagacity, saw in that proposition its entire futility—let me not be mistaken; it is not my intention to deny the truth of the proposition, much less to vote against it—but my friend from Carolina saw that it was not to be made the basis of a future conduct; that in fact no bill, no measure, nothing substantial could grow out of it. And are we to employ ourselves in this manner for the amusement of the galleries, of the public of Georgetown, Washington and its vicinity? When this resolution was introduced by the committee, whose report is now under consideration, I regretted it on a variety of accounts, not only in the same view as my friend before me has taken of it, but for other reasons. I asked myself in the first place on whom it was to operate: On us? Have we so conducted ourselves heretofore, or are we now about to act that a doubt exists among us whether we will support our rights or submit to the high behests of the two great belligerents? For ourselves is this medicine, or for the American people? Do they want a rallying point? Has the government of the United States ever taken a ground in which they have been backward to support it? Are we fearful of the temper of our citizens? Do we think it necessary to raise their courage to the sticking place by this incentive? Or is it to operate on the two great belligerents? Is Mr. Armstrong or Mr. Pinkney in some new note to serve up this prescription, to excite the minds of these governments to American wrongs and to a sense of justice? I am afraid not; I am afraid we have tried this method too often not again to fail of success. I did indeed regret it; I regretted the introduction of this resolution, not only for the reasons which I have stated, but as going still further to establish the creed that words, in some form or other, are all the means which we have to employ. No, sir; if we make an impression on Europe, it must be by something more substantial. We have tried the old diet drink long enough.

The house will pardon me if I forbear a minute recapitulation of the wrongs which we have received, not only from the two great belligerents of Europe, but from the little belligerents also. I confess that I have not a stomach to go through the nauseous detail. I cannot, like Saylock, take a pleasure in saying on such a day you called me DOG! on such a day you spit upon my gabardine. I have seen them dressed up in every possible shape, in correspondences of our ministers and in reports of this and the other house. I must confess for one that I take no pleasure in the perusal of such reports. I cannot riot in the strength of our argument—I wish the argument of the enemy was a little better & ours a little worse; I cannot hail every new aggression, because it gives occasion to extend our demands of reparation. I wish we had not quite so much of argument on our side, and that they had a little more of the injury on theirs. I verily believe that as long as you have the whole of the injury, they will have very little solicitude in yielding to you the best of the argument. Yes, sir, I confess I feel a deep sense of mortification at hearing this incessant theme rung in my ear, and the remedy found to be in WORDS, WORDS, WORDS—correspondence of ministers, instructions of secretaries of state, and reports of committees of the two houses. We have been four weeks in session, and as to benefit—I speak of myself; I hope there are others who are conscious of having done a greater share—as to the benefit that the public has received from my attendance, I had much better have been at home, enjoying the fine weather in my own family, than sitting here, listening to the discussion of propositions, from which, whether negatived or agreed to, no possible good can be derived. We have been four weeks in session, raised a committee of exterior relations, who have brought in a long and labored report, and so help me Heaven, not one atom of substance is there in the report, except the instruction moved by my friend from Carolina—all the rest is preface, episode, prologue and epilogue. I have no disposition to attack the gentleman's report; I have no particular fault to find with it. It is much in the style and fashion of the times—the aggressions of France and Great Britain, served up, though I think not with quite such exquisite cookery as some times is presented to our palates.

But perhaps it may be said that the declaration which occupies the outpost of that report is to be taken in connexion with the subsequent resolutions, and that the whole subject is fairly before the committee, and ought to be embraced in one point of view. As far as I have been able to understand the language of that resolution, it means precisely nothing, or more than meets the eye. It is a resolution that it is inconsistent with

the honor and independence and so forth of the United States, to submit to the decrees of Great-Britain and France. I think that is the language. Is this to be considered as a declaration of war against those two powers? Or are we to resolve in one breath that we cannot, without a sacrifice of our rights, honor and independence, submit to the edicts of Great-Britain and France, and in the next breath solemnly resolve that we will? I know it has been said that a temporary suspension of our commerce is not an annihilation of that commerce? Where will gentlemen find a temporary suspension of our commerce? In what clause of the statute book will they find the time prescribed when that commerce shall revive? And if a perpetual prohibition of all commerce of exports and a prohibition of all commerce of imports be not a submission to the edicts of Great-Britain and France, I know not what submission can consist. I have not the assurance to stand up, on this floor, and declare that the embargo is a resistance to the edicts of Great-Britain and France; when I find our government has given the governments of those two countries an explanation of it so very different. The embargo is represented to be nothing more than an internal regulation, not a cause of offence, not an aggression or cause of aggression—nothing hostile in its character. Is it then a resistance to the decrees of Great-Britain and France? and if a suspension of exports be not resistance, but a mere measure of internal regulation, not of retaliation, how will the suspension of commerce of import constitute that resistance?

I listened to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) the other day with very great pain, because I heard him tempt, as I conceived, to draw lines of distinction between different sections of the great continent. He entered into calculations, which I not only believe, but know to be erroneous, tending to shew that his section suffered out of all proportion more than others. It is not my purpose now to examine his statements. I admit that there are parts of the country which suffer more than others, but I deny the gentleman's position in toto; I deny that the Treasury and custom-house books afford any data of the relative commerce of each state, and particularly of the state which I partly represent, and the state contiguous to it on the south. But at the same time that I deprecate the effects of this measure throughout the United States, I trust that there exists and always will exist within this country a power to execute the laws. I shall be among the first to rally round them. When the opposition doctrine is once fairly broached and acted on, I cannot see to what purpose we are confederated people; to what purpose we have a national government; I cannot bring myself to believe that there exists in this country a disposition, (and I am sorry to see this very resolution, because it seems to imply that there does exist such a disposition) to violate the laws and sap the foundation of the union. I shall not act on the presumption, but wait until a case shall occur, and when it does occur, I would apply the only corrective—the knife and the actual cautery. But on that account I do not the less deprecate the effects of the embargo: I look upon it as a measure reduced in a great degree to our country. At the same time there is an aspect in which I can not but behold it with pleasure. It is a test of the patriotism and virtue of this people. The submission of those who think even worse of it than I do—I will say their greater submission, for their opposition has extended only to argument—is a test of the virtue of our people, of their willingness to support the government in any sacrifice for the public good—to support it even where that government has obviously mistaken and misunderstood their best interests. Compare, if you please, for a moment, the pressure of the embargo and the degree of suffering which it excites, the sacrifice which it calls for, with the degree of pressure arising from the celebrated excise law. Put the two things in the balance, & weigh them. In the one case, there was insurrection, open rebellion; you see the Father of his Country obliged to extend his arm to chastise his undutiful children, and reclaim them to the path of duty.—In the other case you see, (whatever may have been the evasions of the law) ostensible submission to it. The virtue in the one case, which withstood the stronger temptation, not to be put in competition with that which succumbed to the weaker, in the other.

[Speech to be continued.]

LANDED TO-DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.
December 29.

HAMILTON,
brig Jane, capt. E.
ington, N. C. bound
just the same ev
boarded by a Fr
uadalupe, which
go, Mr. Archibald
on board their
time drove capt
below—when they
of the following
rice, 185 barrels of
obacco, 3 barrels per
The French con
B. that he had orde
adalupe to take pr
ould find them; but a
take the staves, he
as were necessary
in the other part of
n was thus kept in th
two, and three da
himself and crew we
, and he was not eve
munity to speak, to the
also kept in close con
on board. After
ed their object in co
one brig, they cast her
in B. farewell, they c
the coast. When in the a
Brown, informed him, th
to find out the name of the
manner, but that he was do
is property, at all. If
they could do with it
ould carry it. The Ja
considerable injury in her
along side the Frenchman,
oved of most of her sea
compelled to make
ould get into. These pa
unicated to us by capt. B
On the 4th inst. in lat. 3
Grant was boarded by
Melpomene and Dia
bound to Cadiz, millions of dollars. T
a brig said to belong
had been taken on i
trinque, by an English
wards risen upon by
board and again retaken
y informed capt. G. t
to be a French vessel,
ded to take her to Gibi
On the 8th inst. off Cap
spoke the brig Arg
in Ocracock, bound to F
h pumps going having s
and then three feet water in
ended to bear away for
and being ahead, but as
one round to the Eastwa
again went into Ocrac

Alexandria Daily
WEDNESDAY, DEC.

MARRIED, last evening
the Rev. Mr. Muir, C.
INTIRE, of Portsmouth
of Mr. Jacob Heinema

The embargo since more
ern some time ago, at
Ir. Elliott, that the embarg
ally raised in February.
to give all due credit to Mr.
re satisfied his information
ers is correct, with respect
f the administration, so far
f the cabinet know their o
we hesitate not to say that
ion have settled no plan
movements will be regulate
formation, to be received
ide of the Atlantic. The
into the ranks of his imperi
it must now attend to its fi
though we do not wish to
cannot attempt to deceive.
rescue our mercantile frien
from their sufferings is to b
the present congress. No
be carried on while we are
Britain; and that we shall
When the plans for pros
against Great Britain are m
bargo will be partially raise
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CHARLESTON, December 17. The brig Jane, capt. Brown, sailed from Newington, N. C. bound to New York, on 9th inst. the same evening was brought and boarded by a French armed ship, in Guadalupe, which took out the cargo, Mr. Archibald McNeil, and carried him on board their vessel, and at the same time drove captain Brown and his crew below—when they had thus got quiet possession of the brig brother along-side the French ship, broke open the hatches, and proceeded to take out the cargo, which consisted of the following articles, viz. 144 barrels rice, 185 barrels flour, 12 hds. tobacco, 3 barrels peas, and about 9000 lbs. The French commander stated to Capt. B. that he had orders from the government of Guadalupe to take provisions wherever he could find them; but as he had no orders to take the slaves, he would only take as many as were necessary for the purpose of wing the other part of the cargo. Capt. Brown was thus kept in their possession between two, and three days, during which he himself and crew were closely confined below, and he was not even allowed an opportunity to speak, to the supercargo, who was also kept in close confinement on board the French ship, from the time he was first on board. After they had accomplished their object in completely unloading the brig, they cast her off, and bidding Capt. B. farewell, they crowded all sail off the coast. When in the act of parting, Mr. Neill came upon deck, and hailing capt. Brown, informed him, that he was unable to find out the name of the ship or the commander, but that he was determined to stick to his property, at all hazards, and see that they could do with it, or whether they could carry it. The Jane received very considerable injury in her hull while lying alongside the Frenchman, and having been robbed of most of her sea stores, Capt. B. was compelled to make the first port he could get into. These particulars are communicated to us by Capt. Brown.

On the 4th inst. in lat. 33, 30 long. 60, 30 pt. Grant was boarded by the British frigates Melampus and Diamond, from Vera Cruz, bound to Cadiz, having on board millions of dollars. They had in company a brig said to belong to New London, which had been taken on her passage from Martinique, by an English brig, had been afterwards risen upon by the persons left aboard and again retaken by these frigates—they informed Capt. G. that they believed her to be a French vessel, and that they intended to take her to Gibraltar.

On the 8th inst. off Cape Hatteras, Capt. Allen spoke the brig Argo, one day out from Ocracoke, bound to Boston—she had both pumps going having sprung a leak, and then three feet water in her hold. They intended to bear away for Charleston, the wind being ahead, but as the wind soon came round to the Eastward, it is probable she again went into Ocracoke.

Charleston Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

MARRIED, last evening, at West-End, by the Rev. Mr. Muir, CAPTAIN CHARLES MINTIRE, of Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire) to MISS SINAH HEINEMAN, daughter of Mr. Jacob Heineman, of the former place.

The embargo once more.... A rumour has been some time afloat, on the authority of Mr. Elliott, that the embargo will be partially raised in February. We are willing to give all due credit to Mr. Elliott, and we are satisfied his information from headquarters is correct, with respect to the intentions of the administration, so far as the members of the cabinet know their own minds. But we hesitate not to say that the administration have settled no plan, and that their movements will be regulated entirely by information, to be received from the other side of the Atlantic. The nation has fallen into the ranks of his imperial majesty; and it must now attend to its sole leader. And though we do not wish to destroy hope, we cannot attempt to deceive. We therefore assure our mercantile friends that no relief from their sufferings is to be expected from the present congress. No commerce can be carried on while we are at war with G. Britain; and that we shall be at war with her, there is now not the least doubt. When the plans for prosecuting hostilities against Great Britain are matured, the embargo will be partially raised, but with such restrictions that no vessel can go to sea with any prospect of gain.

[Wash. Fed.]

REGULATION OF COMMERCE. Mr. Taggart, in his speech delivered on Saturday last, made use of a very apt simile, to shew the absurdity of the fashion-

able doctrine of the day, that the power to regulate includes a power to destroy. Suppose, said he, you give your watch to a watchmaker, with directions to regulate it, and he takes out the main spring, and lays it by, with an avowed intention of replacing it only upon the occurrence of certain contingencies, over which he possesses no control, will you consider your watch as regulated? This, certainly, was a very happy illustration of the operation of the Embargo System. Our philosophic statesmen have taken the main-spring out of the great machine of Commerce, and put it in some snug situation, to be replaced when the two greatest powers on earth shall prostrate themselves at our feet, and implore commercial treaties with us on our own terms, and this they gravely tell us is carrying into effect the constitutional power vested in Congress to regulate commerce!

Phil. paper.

NON-INTERCOURSE—Since the adoption of the famous resolution upon this subject, all is quiet and cool at Washington. The committee who are to form a bill proceed in a very leisurely manner, and we are told there will be nothing like precipitation in the business. Indeed, the majority are taxed to the full amount of their ingenuity, to frame a bill which shall effectually close every avenue to evasion and violation of the system. An army of 100,000 men, and a navy of 1000 gun-boats will be necessary to carry a non-intercourse system into complete effect.—It is said that the laws which are to be passed upon this subject, are not to go into operation until some time in the course of next summer.—In the mean time they are to be suspended in *terrorem* over the heads of JOHN BELL and the EMPEROR OF THE GAULS. It is high time for us to be cured of this folly. The numerous scare-crows which we have from time to time erected in the fields of diplomacy, have produced any thing but a terrific effect upon the European birds of prey. Every one of them has turned out, as Quincy said of Mr. Campbell's report, *inutile lignum*. Our Priapuses are become "their perch and not their terror."

[Freeman's Journal.]

It is said, that a vessel, for which permission was obtained to sail from this port, with Monsieur Terera Whiskerando's dispatches, has been turned back for fraudulently violating the embargo. When properly developed, it may afford another proof that the noisy and exterminating embargo-rooms are the most insidious and frequent violators of the law. What would be thought if Whiskerando himself should appear to be a great gain or by the "courageous sacrifice" of our commerce?

[North American.]

THE LADIES' CATECHISM.

Ques.—For what end did you come into the world?

Ans.—To get a husband.

Q.—What is the way to get a husband?

A.—To dress, dance, chat, play, and to go to all manner of public places of amusement, except church, for fear of being called a fanatic.

Q.—What is the duty of a husband?

A.—To please his wife.

Q.—What is the duty of a wife?

A.—To please herself.

Q.—Are there no more duties incumbent on you as a lady?

A.—Yes: I must be deaf, dumb & blind, as occasion requires—deaf to the voice of duns, and all such poor relations as most easily beset me—dumb when my husband remonstrates; and blind to the whole race of former acquaintance and country-cousins.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. Say obtained leave of absence for three weeks.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the military and naval establishments, and to whom also was referred on the 17th instant a resolution of the house in the words following: "Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence,"—referred the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is expedient immediately to raise, arm and equip fifty thousand volunteers to serve for the term of two years.

The resolution and the documents accompanying it, received from the secretary of war, were referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of Daniel Cot-

ton. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, reported a bill for that and other purposes.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1809, and an account of receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the 30th November last. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the year 1809, and an account of receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the 30th November last. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Story offered a resolution directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency of erecting beacons upon any rocks or islands in Massachusetts Bay near the town of Marblehead. Agreed to.

Mr. Barker presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Hanover, in the state of Massachusetts, stating their belief that the legislature of that state had in a very irregular manner appointed certain electors of President of the United States, and praying the interference of Congress to prevent the establishment of so dangerous a precedent. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Story offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the act entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Agreed to—ays 66.

Mr. G. W. Campbell from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to our foreign affairs, and to whom was also referred a resolution of the 17th instant for suspending all intercourse with Great Britain, and France—reported a bill in pursuance thereof. The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill to enforce and make more effectual the act laying an embargo, &c. and the several acts supplementary thereto. Mr. Baptist in the chair.

Mr. Elliott spoke in opposition to the bill for about two hours; when

Mr. Mason observing that the gentleman was much exhausted, moved that the committee should rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith opposed the rising of the committee, and remarked that he could not consent that any gentleman should occupy two days during the remainder of the session.

The motion for raising was then negatived, and Mr. Elliott continued his remarks for a few moments, but was so indisposed as to be forced to sit down without having concluded.

On motion of Mr. Varnum, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. G. W. Campbell from the committee of ways and means reported a bill to continue in force for a longer period the first section of the act entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers (Mediterranean fund)"—Referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Adjourned.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

DINING.

In imitation of Johnson's verses to a young heir.

LONG expected time of dinner—
Ling'ring hour at length is come—
The guests all here, as I'm a sinner—
Huzza! for the dining room.

Pleasure brightens ev'ry feature—
As the chairs are plac'd around—
First lets haste to taste the creature,
Choice apple-toddy, sweet and sound.

See the viands, in abundance—
How the sav'ry steam ascends:
Ev'ry dish fill'd to redundancy:
Let us feast like Gods, my friends.

Here are turkeys, boil'd and roasted;
Here oyster-sauce and ham I find;
Here's roast-beef, white-backs, long toasted,
And vegetables of ev'ry kind.

Now let knives and forks be working:
Quick, boy, hand the bread around:
The plates they clatter—how transporting!
How I joy to hear the sound.

With good whisky, gin and brandy,
Let the glasses overflow:
The apple-toddy, here, boy, hand me—
I shall drink till all is blue!

Should some squeamish blade, or other,

Reprimand me for my waste,

I will disregard their pother,

For I'll eat and drink the last.

PHILANDER.

Dec. 27.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,
Schooner Patsey, Skinner, from Savannah
—Cotton, &c.—John Gird.

On the 12th instant, Tybee light bearing W. by S. distant 10 leagues, spoke ship Enterprise of Hallowell, bound from Kennebeck to St. Simons, 15 days out all well.—On the 17th instant, lat. 37, 25, long. 75, spoke the schooner Triumph, of Philadelphia, from Savannah bound to Philadelphia, had lost her jib.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the act authorising "the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia;" at Cuton's tavern, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HOOFF, Clerk pro tem.

December 28. st

TO BE HIRED,

For the ensuing year,
Some stout, healthy NEGROES, amongst
which are a Man-cook and Hostler,
Apply to the Printer.

December 28. st

White Lead, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has received a quantity of WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, which he offers for sale, at his store, on Alfred-street.

George Drinker.

December 25. st

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle of Wight SALT,
FOR SALE BY

Lawrason and Fowle.

ALSO,
Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate,
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticken.

IN STORE,
A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dried Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Women's Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. st

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and
MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37¹/₂ Cents,
AN

ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-

FACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

← TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Washington Woollen Manufactory.

To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial system, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s. c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—very certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expense attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which information I beg leave to present to the public.

The price of making and putting up two machines, one carding and one breaker and finisher, will be \$750 which will turn out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning machines with 40 spindles, will cost \$150 to spin 25 lbs. per day—Freight to be paid to Arlington. An experienced hand for six months to attend the works, at \$18 per month, and two boys will be all the hands necessary for commencing the manufacture.

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposal to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at \$20 each, \$10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the site, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the site to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potowmack Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the site.

The expenses calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partners in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amount of an acre each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the company may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success, and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes others will arise in support of the same cause, and establish on a larger scale succeed the first adventure.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promoting this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impulse—“Pro patria semper” will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

S C H E M E.

Prize of	Dollars,
1 do.	5000
2 do.	4000
2 do.	3000
3 do.	3000
6 do.	3000
20 do.	4000
35 do.	3500
70 do.	3500
175 do.	3500
500 do.	5000
5250 do.	6
	\$1500
6065 Prizes.	72000
11935 Blanks.	15000
Sum raised, Expenses including commission to the Corporation	3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dois.	to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do.	to 1st drawn blank after
1 of 200 do.	do.
1 of 200 do.	do.
1 of 200 do.	do.
1 of 1000 do.	do.
1 of 500 do.	do.
1 of 500 do.	do.
1 of 1500 do.	do.
1 of 2000 do.	last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable ad-
dition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 2	1st and 2d quality
20 barrels	Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee	
3 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted	
BB to No. 9.	
10 bales Cotton.	
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.	
40 boxes Mould Candles.	
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.	
30 lb. Nutmegs.	
5 casks London refined Saltpetre.	
5 ditto Irish Glue.	

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Seuchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gia.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Biscuit, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia.

Pimento, Rose and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currauts, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Rolt

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

4

PROPOSALS OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE MANUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT OR A NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomys.

6. A dictionary of French homomys.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boistot, Fernand, Caneau, Wally, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Elouey and Robinson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

Marine Insurance Company of A-

lexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1803.

THE Stockholders in this institution are

hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteenth day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Savil 5th Jan.

Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Mr.

Davis of Richmond, will insert the above

advertisement in their respective papers

once a week till the 14th Janury.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or

more years, adjoining the place where

he on now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a

complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in

comfortable condition, calculated for a family,

together with between three and four acres

of very rich land.—From several years expe-

rience, I can with truth declare, that there

can be no better stand for a blacksmith than

the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, 2

lawif

December 9—15.]

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I

will give good wages to a young man

with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in huds, and this,